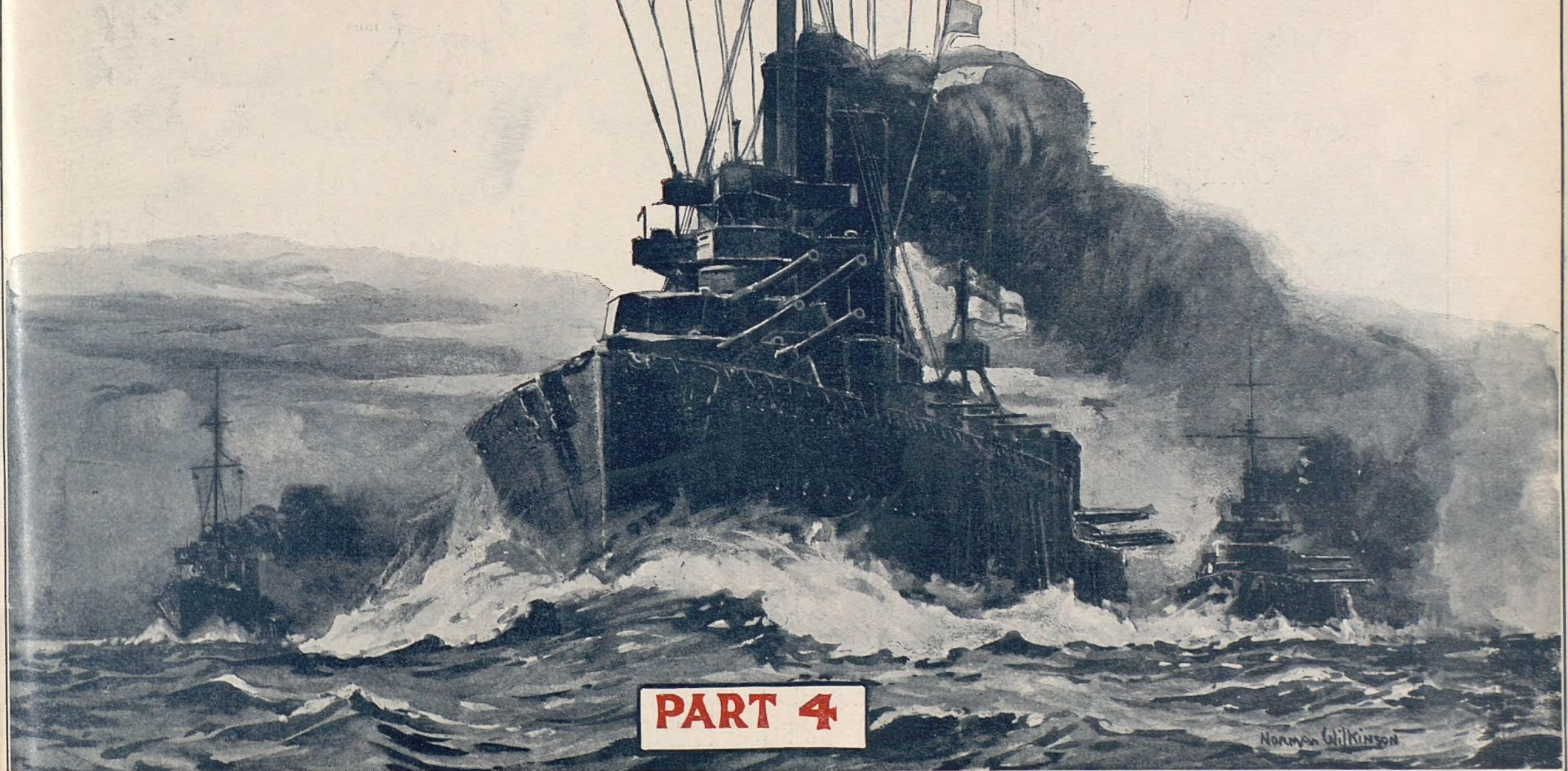


PART 4.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

SEPTEMBER 2, 1914

# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PART 4

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**WAR NEWS**

# The Illustrated War News.



NOT AS THEY HAD HOPED TO ENTER FRANCE: CAPTURED SOLDIERS OF THE KAISER GUARDED BY FRENCH BAYONETS.

*Drawn by Georges Scott.*

## THE FIRST ACT.

BY SPENSER WILKINSON.

*Chichele Professor of Military History in the University of Oxford. Author of "The Brain of an Army," "Britain at Bay," &c.*

THE great battle, on which the fate of France, of England, and of Europe depends, is being fought behind a veil. No one in England, except possibly the members of the Cabinet and of the Army Council, really knows precisely what is going on; and it is even probable that the Government itself has only imperfect information. In these conditions it is impossible for me to do more than to give a rough sketch of what I suppose to be taking place on the stage, warning the reader that I am merely drawing inferences from the shadows that I see on the curtain. Some of the inferences are sure to be mistaken. The picture I shall draw is based upon some familiarity with the leading ideas of modern German generalship, and can have no other guarantee. It must be remembered too that, before these lines can be in the reader's hands, four or five days will have passed, that the news which I am trying to construe is already several days' old, and that therefore I am now describing one of a series of dissolving views, which has probably already been replaced by one much further on in the series.

When the two armies were assembled about the middle of August they were stretched

facing one another in two long lines on each side of the French frontier between Switzerland and the fortress of Namur. The Germans had taken Liège and were moving a very large force into Belgium. The lines were not continuous. They were composed in each case of a series of separate armies each consisting of a group of army corps, hardly in any case less than three and probably never more than seven. Each side had five or six of these armies, of which each one probably had an advance guard pushed out towards the enemy, and kept up communications with the next army of its own side by flank guards. The first series of engagements

that were reported were merely reconnaissances by these small bodies. Each side began by an advance from its right, the Germans throwing a whole large army as soon as they could across the Meuse into Belgium. There were engagements at various points between the line of the Meuse and the line from Namur to Antwerp, in which Belgian troops with great courage endeavoured first to check the German reconnoitring cavalry and then to resist the German infantry columns on their westward march. The Belgian troops showed great courage, but were gradually overborne. There was a danger that the Belgian army would be entirely consumed if this were continued, and that the whole of Belgium would be devastated. The Belgian army was therefore withdrawn to the great fortress of Antwerp, which, assuming it to be amply supplied with provisions, should be able to resist a prolonged siege. The army, by repeated sorties, will compel the Germans to keep a large force in front of Antwerp.

[Continued overleaf.]



THE NAVAL CAPTAIN WHO SANK THE COMMERCE-RAIDING "KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE":  
CAPTAIN H. T. BULLER, M.V.O.

Captain Henry T. Buller, M.V.O., is the Captain of the "Highflyer," the cruiser which sank the German commerce-raider "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" off the West African coast. He was Commander of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, from 1908 to 1911, when the Prince of Wales concluded his course of studies there. He was appointed at the end of 1912 to command the "Highflyer," then and since employed as a training-ship for naval cadets.—[Photograph by Russell, Southsea.]



RECENTLY IMPRISONED IN GERMANY AS A SPY;  
MORE LATELY ON THE "HIGHFLYER": CAPTAIN  
B. F. TRENCH, OF THE "HIGHFLYER."

Captain Bernard Frederic Trench, of the Royal Marines, is the officer who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in a German fortress at the notorious spy-trial at Leipzig in 1910, and released a few months ago. He was on board the "Highflyer" as physical-training instructor, and his satisfaction at being present at the sinking of the commerce-destroyer "Kaiser Wilhelm" must have been added to by the recollection of his long imprisonment in Germany.—[Photograph by Heath, Plymouth.]



A PART OF THE GREAT "STEAM-ROLLER" WHICH IS PRESSING ITS WAY INTO EAST PRUSSIA: RUSSIAN COSSACKS AND INFANTRY.

The illustration at the top of this page shows a regiment of Cossacks; whilst the ones at the bottom give an idea of the type of Russian infantrymen, part of the great "steam-roller" of the Russian Army which is slowly but surely pressing forward against the Germans on the east. The Cossacks fight in a special half-moon formation called a "lava." The horses are specially trained for this attack, and

do not need to be guided by hand or knee, so both hands of the Cossack are free for fighting. The Cossacks in the present day, besides carrying lances and swords, also use hand-grenades, with which to demoralise both horses and men of the enemy. The Cossacks hold their lands by military tenure, and they provide their own horses and equipment.—[Top Photograph by L.N.A.]

During the week ending with the 22nd of August the French Commander-in-Chief moved forward his right. A small army entered southern Alsace and occupied the crests and passes of the Vosges, while a large army crossed the frontier of Lorraine between Metz and the Vosges, and after several days' fighting pushed forward two or three marches into German territory. On the French left an advance was also made. The British Expeditionary Force moved forward from Valenciennes and Maubeuge to Mons. A French army advanced to Charleroi, and two further

French armies into Belgian Luxemburg, starting apparently the one from near Givet and the other from near Sedan in the general direction of Verviers. The connection between these two advances, the one on the left and the other on the right bank of the Meuse, was to be maintained by the fortress of Namur, which was garrisoned by Belgian troops and was believed to be strong enough to resist a siege. Meantime, to meet this advance, the Germans were themselves moving forward with at least three, I conjecture with four, large armies. One of these I think moved westwards from Brussels in order to turn the flank of the English. A second moved southwards from Brussels and Louvain to attack the line of the Sambre from Mons to Namur. A third advanced along the line Verviers - Mézières, and a fourth on that from Luxembourg towards Stenay. At the same time a fifth German army was fronting the French in Lorraine, and a sixth in southern Alsace. By the end of the week the net result was that

in southern Alsace the two opposing forces kept each other in check; in Lorraine the German army, under the Crown Prince of Bavaria, drove back the French as far as the Meuse, near Pont-à-Mousson and the city of Nancy. Of the German army advancing from the neighbourhood of Luxembourg, and of the French opposed to it, there has hardly been an intelligible report. The two French armies in Belgian Luxemburg were driven back; the fortress of Namur, after a short bombardment, was rushed by the Germans; after which the German attack was pressed against the line of the Sambre from Mons to Charleroi. The troops at Charleroi, having their flank exposed after the fall of Namur, fell back, and the British troops at Mons, were, in their turn, withdrawn. A new position was taken, in which the British occupied a front marked by the line Valenciennes - Maubeuge, the French armies to the right prolonging the line in the direction of Mézières. On the 27th it was announced that the British front was on the line Cambrai-Cateau-Cambresis. At the same time it was announced that the French in the neighbourhood of Nancy were holding their ground.

This is a very rough, general summary of the scanty news that has been published. The imaginary picture which I construe from it is that the series of German armies

started from points equivalent to places of assembly, for the first at Courtray or Tournay; for the second, at Brussels; for the third, at Verviers; and for the fourth, at Luxembourg. I suppose them

*[Continued overleaf.]*



THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

The Distinguished Service Order, or "D.S.O.," as it is familiarly called, is a distinction which is conferred on commissioned officers who have been specially mentioned in despatches for meritorious or distinguished services before the enemy in the field. It was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1896.



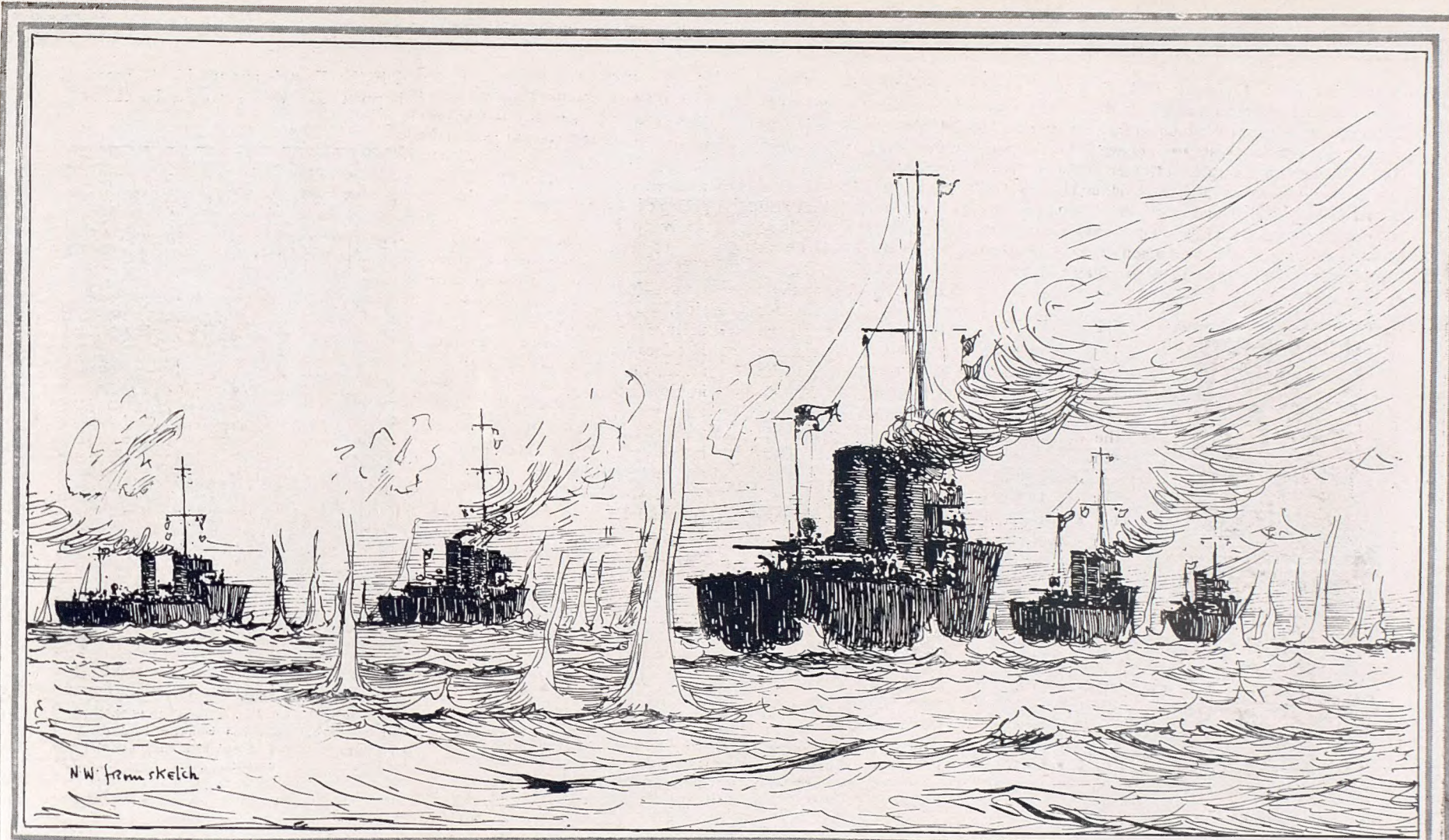
THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The V.C. can be won by either officers or men. In a recent issue of "The Illustrated War News" an unfortunate mistake was made in a drawing of the ribbon of that decoration by an artist working at great pressure. In the same abnormal pressure the drawing was passed for press. The correct ribbon is shown above.



THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal is a decoration which is specially open to the non-commissioned ranks for acts of personal distinction before the enemy in the field. For the loan of the medals from which the photographs on this page were made we are much indebted to Messrs. Spink.



THE BATTLE OF HELIGOLAND BIGHT: H.M.S. "ARETHUSA" LEADING THE DESTROYERS INTO ACTION—AFTER A R.N. OFFICER'S SKETCH.

The idea of the attack in Heligoland Bight was for a force of destroyers, headed by the light armoured-cruiser "Arethusa," to stand in and cut off the German light squadron from their port, and then attack them on the open sea. The "Arethusa," a ship of a new type, only commissioned a few days ago, under Commodore Tyrwhitt, commanding the destroyer flotillas of the First Fleet, led the destroyers and

opened the attack, engaging two German cruisers. While the destroyers were rounding up the nearest German destroyers and "punishing" them severely, the "Arethusa" was sharply engaged for thirty-five minutes at a range of about 3000 yards until the two cruisers fled.—[Drawn by Norman Wilkinson from a Sketch by an Officer who took part in the action.—Other Drawings in "The Illustrated London News."]

advancing from Courtray and Tournay towards Boulogne and Arras, from Brussels towards Maubeuge, from Verviers towards Hirson, and from Luxembourg towards Montmédy, Stenay, and Réthel, the object being to attack in front and on both flanks the Anglo-French armies on the line between Cambrai and Sedan. The French right is protected from Verdun to Toul by fortresses, in the region between Toul and Epinal by the French army which has retreated from Lorraine, and between Epinal and Belfort by a chain of fortresses. The Germans will hardly attack these two lines of fortresses, and may be for the present content to hold in check the French army which covers the gap between Toul and Epinal. They

may also be content to hold their own for the present in southern Alsace. Germany's decisive blow is the attack on the French left, which is evidently heavily engaged in its front; while the German right wing army is trying to turn its left between Valenciennes, Cambrai, and the Channel, and the army of the German Crown Prince trying to break through to the north of Verdun in order to strike its right. If this German plan should succeed, the French and British armies must fall back to the curved line Reims - Laon - La Fère; and the Germans, always strengthening their right, will push it forwards along the general line from Calais to Paris.

So much for what may happen if I

rightly divine the German plan and if the French are unable to recover the initiative. If that were to happen the tables would be turned. The theories of generalship which have been cultivated in the French Army suggest that there must be a French group of army corps in reserve, ready to be thrown into the struggle at the point where the Commander-in-Chief intends to bring about a decision. If he can do that, the picture may be reversed. Readers will be able to form an idea of which way the tide is flowing from the tone of the news, however scanty, which will have been published by the time these pages are in their hands.

In the eastern theatre of war the Russian armies have invaded East Prussia and reached the line Tilsit-Insterburg - Allenstein. Of the Prussian and Russian armies in the region between Posen and Warsaw nothing has been reported. The Austrians have invaded the south-west corner of Poland and are said to hold the triangle Cracow-Czenstochow-Sandomirz. They have also crossed the river San and hold the line Sandomirz - Janow - Tarnograd. An Austrian telegram announces a victory at Crasnik by which a Russian army has been driven back to Lublin. I should infer from this an Austro-German plan for a combined movement on Warsaw, which if it took place would counterbalance the Russian advance into East Prussia. Much further to the east a Russian army is invading the Austrian province of Bukowina, while between this province and Lublin another Russian army is said to be marching on Lemberg.

[Continued overleaf.]



TO COMMAND A ZEPPELIN, AS VOLUNTEER:  
THE 76-YEAR-OLD COUNT ZEPPELIN (X).

It was reported recently that Count Zeppelin (here seen with the Kaiser) had volunteered for the war and would command one of the air-ships invented by him. The Count, who was born in 1838, fought in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 as a Lieutenant of Hussars.—[Photograph by Record Press.]



APPOINTED GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNOR IN  
BELGIUM: FIELD-MARSHAL VON DER GOLTZ.

It was reported on Aug. 26th that Field-Marshal Freiherr von der Goltz had been appointed German military governor of that part of Belgium occupied by the Germans. He has had a hand in reorganising the Turkish Army, and latterly has been interested in the German Boy Scouts movement.—[Photograph by Topical.]



**MEN WHO LED OUR SHIPS TO VICTORY OFF HELIGOLAND: COMMANDERS IN OUR FIRST IMPORTANT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT WITH THE GERMANS.**

In the official account of the victory it was stated: "The Commanding Officers concerned in this skilfully handled operation were Rear-Admirals Beatty, Moore, and Christian, and Commodores Keyes, Tyrwhitt, and Goodenough." The photographs show—(1) Rear-Admiral A. G. H. W. Moore, commanding the "Invincible" in the First Battle-Cruiser Squadron. (2) Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander

of the First Battle-Cruiser Squadron. (3) Commodore R. Y. Tyrwhitt, in charge of the destroyer flotillas of the First Fleet. (4) Commodore W. E. Goodenough, commanding the First Light Cruiser Squadron. (5) Commodore R. J. B. Keyes, in charge of the British Submarine Service. (6) Rear-Admiral A. H. Christian.—[Photos. Elliott and Fry, Russell (Southsea), Heath, Sport and General, Vandyk, and C.N.]

It is very important that our people should see the events of the war in their true perspective. The all-important struggle is that which is going on in France. If this ends favourably for Germany, France will be treated as Belgium has been, and England will have laid upon her the duty of carrying on the war until both France and Belgium have been freed. To do that the whole British nation will have to be transformed into an army, and the war to be carried on for as many years as may be necessary for that army, in conjunction with the forces of the Russian Empire, to defeat the Germans. The possibility of England's doing this depends on the success of the Navy. It is quite clear, especially after the speeches made on Thursday, the 27th, by the Prime Minister, by Mr. Bonar Law, and by Mr. Redmond, not only that this is England's duty, but that she has pledged herself to it. Any other course, and even failure in this one, carries with it the end of England and of her Empire. Once or twice in the world's history nations have had like tasks to perform—the Greeks in the year of Thermopylae and Salamis, the Romans when Hannibal was in Italy. Prussia herself in 1806 was treated by Napoleon as she now means to treat France. She had seven years to wait, during which England carried on the war. Napoleon's failure in Russia and Wellington's victories in the Peninsula gave her a fresh chance, and she was eventually able, with the help of Russia, Austria, and England, to free herself. The first principle in war is to act with all your might, and always in all circumstances to aim at ultimate victory. These principles must guide the British Government, which, however, will be helpless unless every man throws himself body and soul into the fight.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

The announcement made on Friday evening that the British Expeditionary Force

was on Wednesday, the 26th, attacked near Cambrai and Le Cateau by six German army corps and four cavalry divisions, shows that a tremendous effort was made to beat back the left flank of the Allied Army. In the absence of further news we may venture to hope that this attempt has not succeeded. A report from Basle that on Thursday three German and two Austrian army corps crossed the Rhine in the direction of Belfort, if it prove true, would show that, after all, the plan of turning both flanks of the French army had not been abandoned. But it is hardly consistent with the reports published this morning, Sunday, that German troops are being moved by railway from Belgium to the eastern frontier. The situation remains critical.

On Friday morning a strong force of destroyers with submarines, supported by the First Battle-Cruiser Squadron and the First Light Cruiser Squadron, attacked a German flotilla of destroyers and cruisers. Two small German cruisers and two destroyers were sunk, a third small cruiser driven off on fire and believed to be sinking, and many German destroyers damaged. This action corresponds to one of the early outpost affairs of the land war. It does not touch the main forces of either side. It shows, however, that the British forces are skilfully handled, and adds power to the Navy by the spark which inflames the spirits of officers and men.

The first act of the great drama has shown that the British Navy and the trained British Army are still inspired by and worthy of their country's great tradition. Their example will fire their countrymen to the great effort in organisation and training which must carry her through the storm and stress of operations, both distressing and "fortunate and fruitful," to victory and to honourable peace.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30.



COMMANDER OF A CAVALRY BRIGADE THAT ROUTED THE GERMAN CAVALRY: GENERAL SIR PHILIP CHETWODE, BT.

In the Press Bureau's official statement on August 31 regarding the great battle, it was said: "On the 28th the 5th British Cavalry Brigade, under General Chetwode, fought a brilliant action with the German cavalry, in the course of which the 12th Lancers and Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy, and speared large numbers in flight." General Chetwode served in Burma in 1892-3, and also in the South African War. He succeeded his father as seventh Baronet in 1905.

Photograph by Gale and Polden.



**GERMAN FIELD GUNS IN HOT ACTION: A MASKED BATTERY, SCREENED BY BRANCHES OF FOLIAGE, OPENING FIRE.**

The German field artillery is armed with 8·8 centimetre guns (3·46-inch calibre by English measurement), having an effective range of 7100 yards, or just over four English miles. Each gun and its carriage together weigh about 18½ cwt. The shell fired weighs 16½ lb. Each battery of six guns takes into action 900 rounds of common shell and shrapnel. A German field-artillery battery at war

strength comprises 5 officers, 171 N.C.O.s and men, 150 horses, 9 ammunition-wagons, two store-wagons, a field forge and a forage-wagon. Officers and men wear round knobs on their helmets, instead of the spikes seen on linesmen's helmets. That is to prevent accidents to faces and eyes when bending heads over in a cluster together in working a gun in action.—[Drawn by H. W. Koekhoeck.]

## A LETTER ON GERMAN METHODS OF WARFARE WHICH NEEDS NO COMMENT.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION OPPOSITE.)

"Dear Father,

"August 19th, near Louvain.

"No writer can describe a battle, and he who says that he does not feel nervous when ordered to charge, brags.

"After Tirlemont and Louvain, we scattered and rode precipitately here and there trying to reach Brussels. I was joined by three Belgians of the line, curiously enough, mounted. We chummed up at once, and, as our horses were quite done up, we decided to dismount and rest. We got through a thick high hedge, which separated the road from a low meadow, and squatted down, after fastening our horses to a tree; but we were soon disturbed by a patrol of Uhlans, who passed us, singing loud, without, fortunately, seeing us. After some rest, and whilst discussing on our next move, we noticed a faint light down the vale, a quarter of a mile off. We immediately made for this light. We arrived at a house, front door opened, windows shattered, roof nearly off; no one to be seen. We went in the cave [cellar], and there found what is hardly believable. Three creatures, one partially dressed, dead, and leaning against the wall, and a child clinging to her, and another young woman quite unconscious; bottles of wine, empty, all over the place; broken tables and chairs. We were debating what to do for the little child when we were surprised by the entry of two Germans. Then began a strife impossible to describe. The intruders were overcome and killed; but the horror, when we calmed down a bit, to find the child's head beaten to a pulp and the second woman dead! We covered the poor creatures as well as we could, and decided to have a rest for part of the night. We found plenty of bread, dry fish, pickles, bottles of beer, and tallow candles. We lit another candle, and, taking from my knapsack this bit of paper and my indispensable bottle of ink, I squatted down and took a record of the horrid scene which I had just witnessed. Don't be too severe on my artistic attempts; I am out of it. It is as I saw it, bar that the first woman was almost naked. My comrades will find their way to Antwerp or [name of place unreadable]. If so, this letter will be handed to Edward, who will post it, as communications between Antwerp, or Ostend, and London are still open. I must find my way to Brussels; God help me!

"PHILIP ROSSI."



**GERMAN METHODS OF WARFARE: A FACSIMILE SKETCH, STRAIGHT FROM THE FIGHTING AREA, THAT TELLS ITS OWN STORY.**

On the opposite page is an exact transcript of a letter from the correspondent who sent this sketch, which shows two of the Belgian soldiers with him and the terrible scene they found inside a Belgian cottage that had been visited by Germans. One woman had been killed, a child was clinging to her, and another woman was unconscious. A detailed statement by the Belgian Minister concerning numerous

German atrocities in Belgium was published on the 25th by the official Press Bureau. The Bureau's only comment was that the atrocities appear to be committed in villages and throughout the countryside to terrorise the people, while in large places, where are diplomatic representatives of neutral Powers, there appear to have been no excesses.—[Drawn on the Spot by Philip Rossi.]



CLEARERS OF THE WAY FOR THE ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIAN "STEAM-ROLLER": RUSSIAN CAVALRY CHARGING OVER WATERY

Thanks largely to the brilliant feats of arms of their cavalry forming the advance-guard of the army, which has been called the steam-roller behind the Germans, the Russians obtained, the other day, an important victory near Gurabinnen, against a force of 16,000 Germans. The fighting lasted for two days, several towns were captured, and the enemy are officially stated to have sustained enormous losses. The neighbour-

hood in which the fighting took place is described as "a district of lakes and marshes." The Russian cavalry, and especially the Horse Guards, covered themselves with glory. Describing the memorable charge of the Horse Guards, the "Novoe Vremya" says: "The enemy held a village from which they were pouring a murderous fire on to the Russian position. The cavalry were ordered to silence the guns. The first



GROUND AKIN TO THAT OF THE "DISTRICT OF LAKES AND MARSHES UNFIT FOR THE MARCH OF A LARGE ARMY."

squadron rode straight at a battery, which fired point blank and mowed down the Russian ranks. The second squadron followed fast, and would very likely have shared the same fate, but at the critical moment the third squadron charged the enemy on their flank, sabred the gunners, and routed the whole German force." Describing individual feats of valour, the "Times" correspondent states that: "Lieutenant Skalon,

after having been shot through the chest, rode to the rear of the column, and, having had his wound dressed, returned to his squadron. Then he received a bullet wound in his arm, but asked his brother officers to dress it, and remained in the ranks until shrapnel shattered his shoulder. The list of such deeds might be almost continued indefinitely."



NEAR THE FIRST BRITISH BATTLEFIELD: THE MAIN STREET AND BELFRY, MONS.

News of the first battle to be fought in the great war by the British Field Force was conveyed by the Official Press Bureau on the afternoon of Monday, August 25, in the following message: "British Forces were engaged all day on Sunday and after dark with the enemy in the neighbourhood of Mons, and held their ground." On the following day, Lord Kitchener, in his maiden speech on the situation



NEAR THE FIRST BRITISH BATTLEFIELD: THE OLD QUARTER OF MONS.

in the House of Lords, said: "Our troops have already been for thirty-six hours in contact with a superior force of German invaders. During that time they have maintained the traditions of British soldiers, and have behaved with the utmost gallantry." Mons is the capital of the Belgian province of Hainault, thirty-eight miles from Brussels. The Belfry was built in 1662.—[Second Photograph by C.N.]



**"THE KEY TO NORTHERN CHINA" THREATENED BY THE JAPANESE : TSING-TAU, THE GERMAN NAVAL BASE AT KIAO-CHAU.**

On August 16 Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of the territory of Kiaochow, including the town of Tsing-tau, and the withdrawal of German war-ships from Japanese and Chinese waters. As no reply was received by the 23rd (the time-limit given), Japan declared war on Germany. In his proclamation, the Emperor of Japan said: "Germany is, at Kiaochow, its leased

territory in China, busy with warlike preparations." Tsing-tau, the German naval base, at the north-east angle of the Bay of Kiaochow, has been called "the key to Northern China." Photograph No. 1 shows a street in Tsing-tau; (2) The Skating Rink and the Central Hotel, from the Pier; (3) Natives sifting beans; (4) Native boot-makers in the market-place.—[Photographs by Fradelle and Young.]



ONE OF THE 15-IN.-GUN SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS TO BE ADDED TO THE BRITISH FLEET ALMOST IMMEDIATELY: H.M.S. "QUEEN ELIZABETH."

The "Queen Elizabeth" is being completed for sea at Portsmouth, and should be ready by the end of the year, if not before. The "Queen Elizabeth" and her sister-ship, the "Warspite," will be the Empire's most powerful war-ships, and the most powerfully armed vessels in the world. They will each mount, as "main armament," eight 15-inch calibre guns, huge weapons of a new type which, as

Mr. Churchill stated in Parliament last March, "discharge a projectile of nearly a ton in weight, and can hurl this immense mass of metal ten or twelve miles." Against torpedo-boat attack the ships will each mount sixteen 6-inch quick-firers, which will be mounted in pairs, as in Sir John Jellicoe's flag-ship, the "Iron Duke." They will be oil-driven, and be of 25 knots speed.—[Drawn by W. B. Freer.]



THE GREYEST DAY IN THE HISTORY OF BRUSSELS: GREY WEATHER, GREY FACES, AND GREY (GERMAN) UNIFORMS.

The 20th of August, 1914, will surely remain in the history of Brussels as the greyest day on record in that beautiful city, formerly so bright that it was known as "little Paris." It was on August 20 that the German legions tramped through the Belgian capital. "All" (writes the "Times" correspondent) "were in greenish, earthy-looking grey, all helmets covered in grey, the guns painted grey,

the carriages grey, and even the pontoon bridge, all complete, in grey." The faces of the people in the streets were also grey, with mingled resentment and anxiety; and, as if in keeping with the general colour-scheme and feelings of the inhabitants, the weather, too, was grey, and at times rain fell. Our illustration shows the scene in the Place Charles Rogier.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



THE UNNECESSARY HUMILIATION OF BRUSSELS BY THE GERMAN ARMY: THE PARADE THROUGH THE CITY—SOME ARTILLERY.

Describing the passage of the German host through Brussels, an Englishman who witnessed it said we quote a "Telegraph" correspondent): "The equipment of all the forces that I myself saw was wonderful. . . . I noticed that of the thousands of carts that passed not one had been requisitioned; each was intended for its military purpose and bore the Government mark. This was the case, too,

with the artillery which I saw pass towards Waterloo. The equipment was complete to an astonishing degree. All the girths were new, and I observed that there were even spare shoes for every horse." Most of the artillery skirted Brussels and went south towards Waterloo, but all arms, including a siege train, were represented in the procession through the city."—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



IN AN UNRESISTING CITY WHERE FLOWER-BEDS WERE WANTONLY TRAMPLED DOWN: THE GERMANS ON THEIR MARCH THROUGH BRUSSELS.

Thanks to the prudence and courage of the Burgomaster, M. Adolph Max, the population of Brussels interfered in no way with the German soldiery when they marched through the city. The troops on their part, apparently, behaved well, and did not commit any act of violence. There seems to have been a general tone of arrogance, however, about the conduct of officers. Some laughed mockingly at

the crowd; others tore down Belgian flags and draped them over the hindquarters of their horses. Several officers, it is reported, deliberately rode through some flower-beds, and when, at one point in the procession, a lame hawkler offered flowers to the troops, a Captain of Hussars, by a turn of his horse, sent the man sprawling into the crowd.—[*Photograph by Sport and General.*]



**AFTER THE ARROGANT PARADE OF THE GERMANS IN BRUSSELS: LEAVING THE CAPITAL FOR THE FRONT AGAIN.**

As mentioned under another page dealing with the German military occupation of Brussels, much arrogance was displayed by some of the officers, but on the whole the behaviour of the troops was good. Indeed, according to the English eye-witness quoted under our photograph of the artillery: "Generally speaking, the private German soldiers and the inhabitants of the city are on quite good

terms. They mingle freely and drink together in the public-houses, and sit at the same tables on the café terraces. In fact, on the evening I left I saw the first German officer who entered Brussels on the Thursday sharing a table round which were gathered a Belgian family, engaged in smiling conversation."—[Photograph by Sport and General; taken, like the others, with great difficulty.]



A GERMAN CRUISER THAT MET "A GLORIOUS END": THE "MAGDEBURG," BLOWN UP BY RUSSIAN GUN-FIRE AFTER RUNNING AGROUND.

The German light cruiser "Magdeburg" ran ashore in a fog on the island of Odensholm at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, and, all efforts to refloat her failing, the Captain decided to sacrifice the ship, as a superior Russian naval force was approaching. In the words of the German Ministry of Marine: "The Russian ships fired on the cruiser, which blew up, thus meeting with a glorious end." Many

of the crew were rescued by a German torpedo-boat, but there were 17 killed, 21 injured, and 85 missing. A Russian message said that some of the officers and crew of the "Magdeburg" were taken prisoners. The "Magdeburg" had a displacement of 4500 tons, and carried twelve 4-inch guns, with other armament. Her complement was 370 men.



IN WAR-PAINT AS SHE WAS WHEN SHE HELD UP THE "GALICIAN" AND THE "ARLANZA": THE "KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE," NOW SUNK.

The famous North-German Lloyd liner "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," which had been holding up British vessels, including the Union Castle liner "Galician" and the R.M.S. "Arlanza," came to a bad end recently, being caught and sunk off West Africa by the British cruiser "Highflyer." Early in the war the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" suddenly left New York, and eleven days later (on the 15th) reappeared off the Canary Islands as an armed merchantman. She carried, it is said, ten 4-inch guns, and had been painted black all over. Our photographs, which were done by a passenger on board the "Arlanza," which was stopped by the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" on August 23, are, no doubt, the last that were taken of the marauding liner before she met her fate.



THE PUBLIC-SCHOOL BOYS' TRAINING-SHIP WHICH SANK THE "KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE": H.M.S. "HIGHFLYER."

The light cruiser "Highflyer," which sank the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" off West Africa, is a training-ship for Naval Cadets, and forty boys from public schools who became midshipmen last September were on board her at the outbreak of war. Their physical-training instructor, Captain B. F. Trench, of the Marines, was, in 1910, sentenced at Berlin to four years' detention in a German fortress

on a charge of espionage. The encounter between the "Highflyer" and the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" took place off the mouth of the Oro River. The "Highflyer" is a 20-knot light cruiser with a length of 350 feet and a displacement of 5600 tons. She carries eleven 6-inch guns, nine 3-inch, one 3-pounder, two machine-guns, and two torpedo-tubes.—[Photograph by C.N.]



TYPES OF THE BRITISH ARMY: No. 3. INFANTRY

The British force in France, while it has suffered severely, has nobly maintained the traditions of the British Army, and has won praise both at home and abroad for its splendid gallantry. In a message to Sir John French, General Joffre said: "The British Army did not hesitate to throw its whole strength against forces which had a great numerical superiority. . . . It exhibited in this task a devotion, energy, and perseverance to which I must now pay my tribute." After the action at Mons, French officers were full of praise of the British troops. "The



INFANTRY—ADVANCING AGAINST AN ENTRENCHED POSITION.

gallantry.  
... It  
"The

shooting of our infantry on the firing-line," they said, "was wonderful. When quick action was necessary, the firing and the action of the men was only that of prize riflemen firing at a disappearing target. There was no excitement, no nervousness; just cool, methodical efficiency. If the British lost heavily, heaven only knows what the Germans must have lost, because, as one of their wounded officers (whom the British took prisoner) remarked, 'We had never expected anything like it; it was staggering.'"

*Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.*



OUT OF THE FIGHT; AND FIGHTING: THE FIRST GERMAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE; AND THE BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM. Our first picture shows German prisoners of war from the front, mostly from the Alsace district, detaining at a French town. The remainder of the photographs show various phases of the progress of our troops through France and Belgium. The second shows a British cavalry regiment, accompanied by a mounted interpreter, passing through the town of "Somewhere." The third illustration shows the British Marines, the "Jollies"—"soldier and sailor too," as Kipling sings—after landing at Ostend. On August 27, Mr. Winston Churchill announced that "a strong force of British Marines has been sent to Ostend, and has occupied the town." The fourth photograph shows a British camp in France guarded by a French soldier.—[Photos, Underwood and Underwood Alfieri, and Newspaper Illus.]



**THE OXFORD OF BELGIUM BURNT BY THE GERMAN "HUNS": LOUVAIN, "THE INTELLECTUAL METROPOLIS OF THE LOW COUNTRIES."**

An inconceivable act of vandalism has been committed by the Germans in Belgium, who have well acted up to the Kaiser's former advice: "Gain a reputation like the Huns under Attila." The beautiful old city of Louvain, "the Oxford of Belgium," was cleared of its population and given to the flames. A German guard at the entrance to the town, says the Belgian Foreign Secretary, fired on

some German troops by mistake, and, to cover their blunder, the Germans pretended that some of the inhabitants had done it. The splendid church of St. Pierre, the University, and other public buildings, were burnt. "Several notable citizens were shot. A town of 45,000 inhabitants, the intellectual metropolis of the Low Countries since the 15th century, is now . . . a heap of ashes."—[Photo, C.N.]



SHIPS IN THE "FORTUNATE AND FRUITFUL" HELIGOLAND FIGHT: THE BRITISH VESSELS NAMED IN THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

These are the three British ships mentioned in the Press Bureau message announcing the victory off Heligoland early on August 28, when a squadron of British destroyers and light cruisers with submarines attacked a German squadron of cruisers and destroyers regardless of mines in the vicinity, sinking two German cruisers and two destroyers, while a third German cruiser "disappeared in the

mist heavily on fire and in a sinking condition." Photograph No. 1 shows the light cruiser "Amethyst," stated to have been "damaged." Photograph No. 2 shows a destroyer of the "L" class to which the "Laertes," also "damaged," belongs. Photograph No. 3 shows the "Town" cruiser "Liverpool," which brought to England 9 German officer-prisoners and 81 men.—[Photographs by L.N.A. and Cribb.]



**SUNK BY THE BRITISH GRAND FLEET IN "A CONCERTED OPERATION OF SOME CONSEQUENCE": THE GERMAN LIGHT CRUISER "MAINZ."**

Early on the morning of August 28 our Grand Fleet undertook a "concerted operation of some consequence against the Germans in the Heligoland Bight. . . Two German destroyers were sunk and many damaged. . . The First Light Cruiser Squadron sank the 'Mainz.' . . The First Battle-Cruiser Squadron sank one cruiser, 'Köln' class, and another cruiser disappeared in the mist, heavily on fire,

and in a sinking condition." The protected-cruiser "Mainz" carried twelve 4.7-inch, four 2.1-inch and four machine-guns, and had two 18-inch torpedo-tubes. She was commanded by Captain Paschen, and it is believed that Senior-Lieutenant Von Tirpitz, a son of Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz, was amongst the officers on board.



COLOURED TROOPS WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR FRANCE AGAINST THE GERMAN HORDES: THE FAMOUS TURCOS,

The Turcos seem likely, from the accounts given of their headlong valour at Charleroi, and also, before that, on another occasion during the Vosges fighting in Alsace, to make themselves in this war as much dreaded by the Germans as they were in the war of 1870. In the earlier actions of that war, indeed, none of the French Imperial troops fought better and inspired more respect among the enemy than did the Turcos, the

impetuous ferocity of whose attack repeatedly carried all before it. At Charleroi, we are told, on the opening day of the great battle there, while the German guns were shelling the town after the first counter-attack of the French line battalions in the neighbourhood had been forced back, "the Turcos, with legendary bravery, debouched from the town and with a gallantry which must surely live in history, actually charged the German



NATIVES OF ALGERIA AND TUNISIA, WHO ARE DOING MAGNIFICENT WORK IN THE FIELD—A BAYONET CHARGE.

battery bayonetting the gunners. . . . Of the battalion, it is reported, only 100 returned unscathed." Another battalion of Turcos crossed bayonets, it is stated, with part of the German Guard Corps near Charleroi, and held its own. There are some twelve thousand Turcos in the French Army—all natives of Northern Africa. Their headquarters are ordinarily in Algeria and Tunis, where an establishment is main-

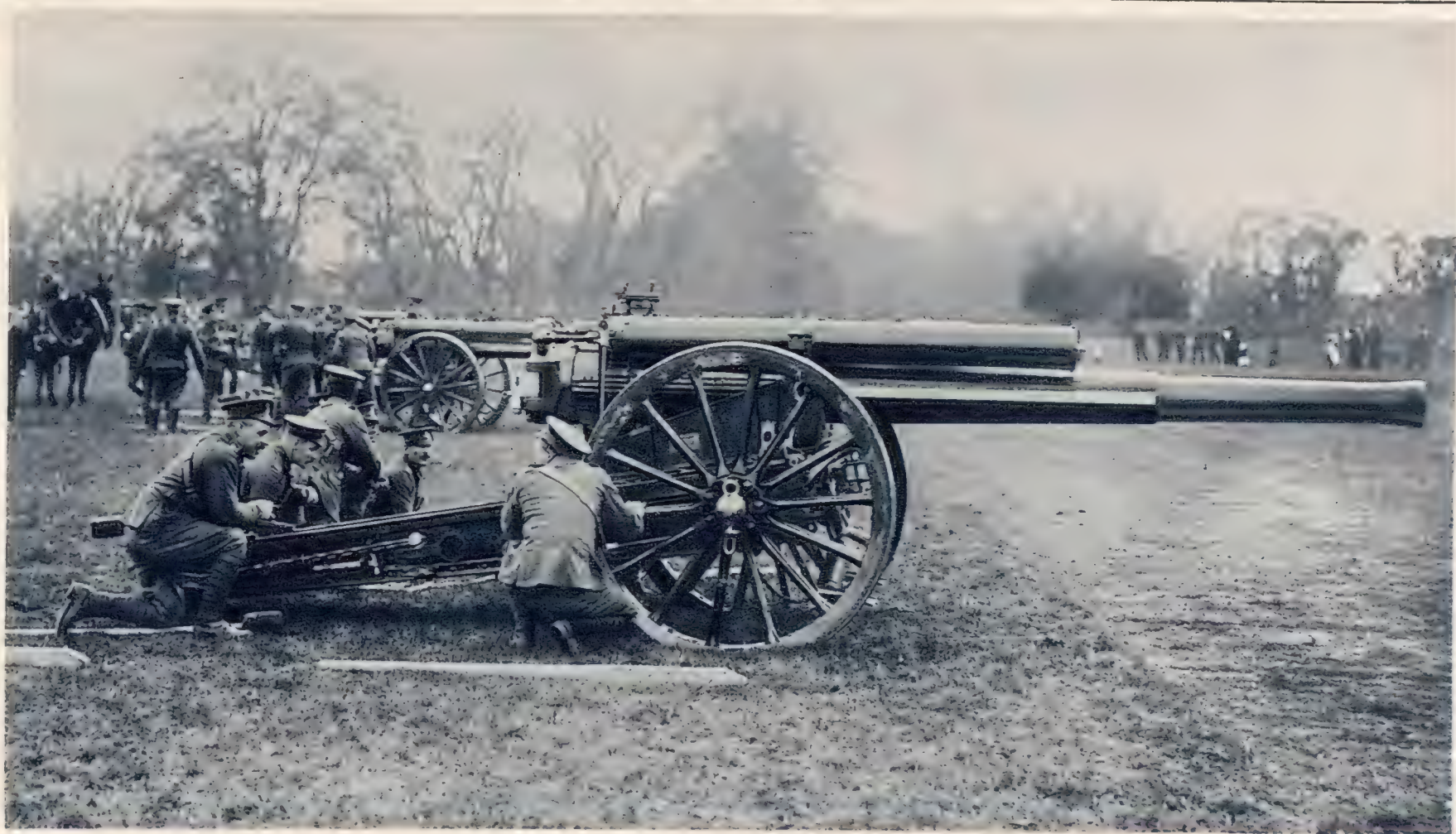
tained of four regiments, each 3000 strong. They are officially styled "Algerian Riflemen"—"Tirailleurs Algériens." The regiments are recruited by voluntary enlistment. The commissioned officers and some of the N.C.O.s are Frenchmen. The Turcos wear a uniform of Zouave cut, light-blue jackets and trousers in peace time; in war they have a brown holland linen fighting uniform.—[Drawn by H. W. Kockhock.]



"SPLENDID IN THEIR CHEERY STOICISM": THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF BRITISH WOUNDED RETURNING TO FOLKESTONE.

The first contingent of wounded from the British Army at the front arrived at Folkestone, via Rouen and Boulogne, on the evening of August 27, most of them in the best of spirits, and eager to get well enough to go back. It will be remembered that Lord Kitchener said on the 25th: "Our troops have already been for thirty-six hours in contact with a superior force." Most of those who bore the brunt

of the fighting had only just arrived. "We got the order to load when we got into the town, and when we reached the hill beyond we found ourselves under artillery fire." Our illustrations show (1) Two wounded Highlanders; (2) A Scotsman on the boat with a German infantryman's cap as a trophy; and (3) Porters at Boulogne carrying a Highlander with both feet bandaged.—(Photographs by Record Press.)



**"LONG TOMS" FOR THE FRONT: A BRITISH 60-POUNDER "POSITION GUN," OF WHICH SEVERAL HAVE BEEN LANDED IN FRANCE.**

Guns of position, although useful as auxiliaries to siege artillery, are weapons of an entirely different type, and meant for quite other purposes. British siege guns are mostly howitzers of exceptional size, for high-angle fire with, for projectiles, 100-lb. shells, which are "lobbed" over intervening ramparts into an enemy's fortress. Guns of position, on the other hand, are used on the field of battle for

hard-hitting direct fire. The 60-pounder 5-inch gun is the position gun of the British service. It weighs some 39 cwt., and the barrel of the piece is 15 feet long. It has an effective range of 10,000 yards, or seven miles. As "Long Toms," these guns did good service in South Africa. It is stated that a number of them have been landed lately at Boulogne.—[Photograph by C.N.]



THE HAVOC A BOMB-DROPPING ZEPPELIN MAY CAUSE : HOUSE-WALLS RIDDLED AS BY SHELL-FIRE, AT ANTWERP.

The havoc a bomb-dropping Zeppelin may cause to life and to property, especially in crowded towns and cities, may be gathered from a study of the photographs (given on this and other pages) of the damage done in Antwerp by the recent bomb-dropping attack. A Zeppelin arrived over the city at about one o'clock in the morning of August 25. Having escaped the guns of the forts, the air-ship circled round

and dropped bombs, one close to the royal palace where the Queen and her children were in residence, others near the Hospital of St. Elizabeth, the Bourse, the National Bank, and various hotels and houses. The Hospital was flying the flag of the Geneva Convention. Luckily, no one in it was hurt, but many of its windows were broken.

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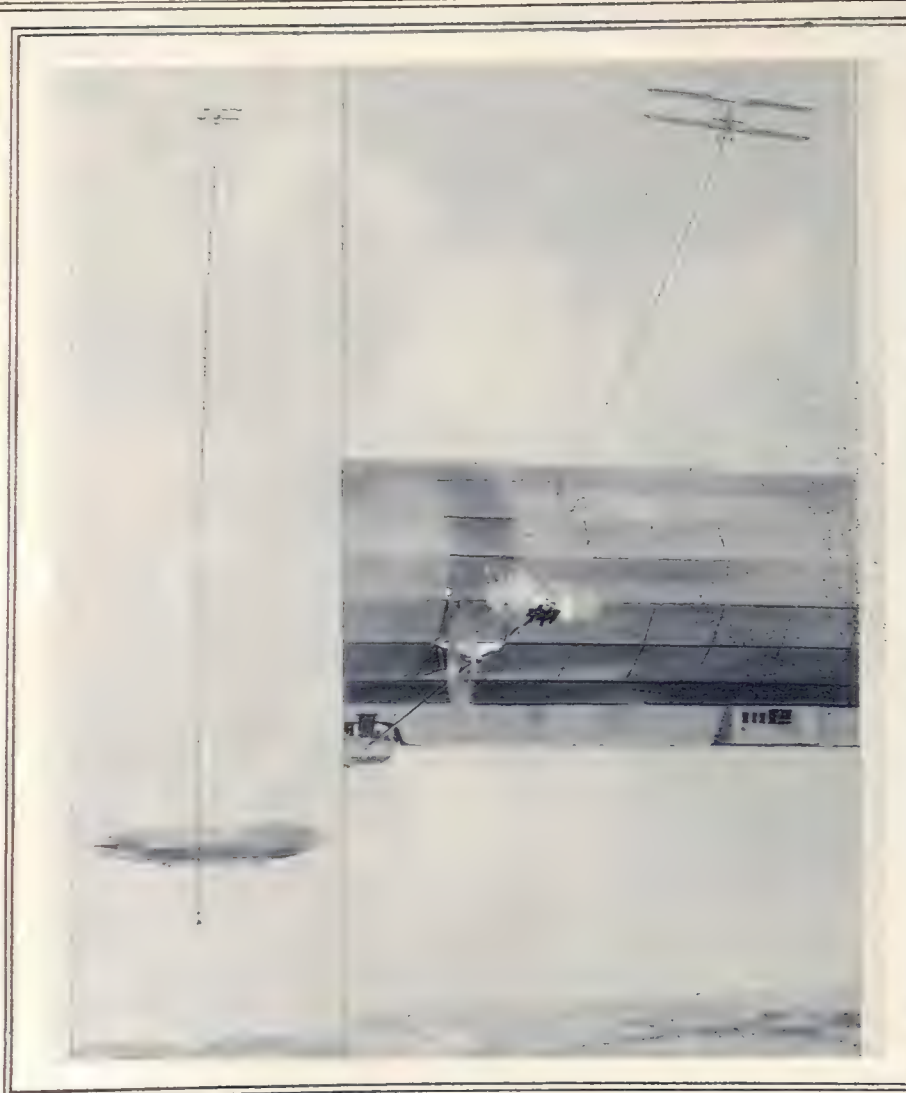


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**WHERE FIVE PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND TEN WOUNDED: A STREET IN ANTWERP—THE HOLE MADE BY A ZEPPELIN-BOMB.**

Five people were killed and ten were injured (some very seriously) by one of the bombs, which fell in a street known as the Poids Public. Attracted by the noise of the previous explosions and the sound of the air-ship's engine, some of the inhabitants were looking out of their windows, while others had gathered in the street. The bomb fell among them with terrible effect. It tore a great hole in the

cobbled road, and shattered neighbouring walls and windows. The five people killed included a woman, a policeman (married, and father of seven young children), two dock labourers, and an inn-keeper. A second policeman was mortally wounded, his leg having to be amputated, and a third had his right foot taken off. Four women were among the injured.—[The Two Photographs by Underwood and Underwood.]



**A HOOKED BOMB FOR DESTROYING DIRIGIBLES: AEROPLANE AS ZEPPELIN-ATTACKER.**

The late Colonel Cody suggested what may be called "hooked bombs" for use against dirigibles. His idea was to let down on a wire from an aeroplane 1000 or 2000 feet above the air-ship a grapple-bomb, which, released from the wire by the pull of the aeroplane, would be left sticking in the envelope and shortly explode, while the wire was drawn up again by the airman.—[Drawn by H. W. Koekkoek.]



**A DEVICE ANTWERP MIGHT HAVE USED: AIR-MINES AGAINST DIRIGIBLES.**

This drawing illustrates a suggestion by Engineer-Commander George T. Simmons (R.N. retired). His plan is to send up a number of captive balloons, each containing a highly explosive bomb, and attached by a cable to a wheeled vehicle on the ground. The charge would be exploded electrically near the dirigible by the man on duty with the carriage.—[Drawn by H. W. Koekkoek.]



**CRAFT LIKE THAT WHICH ATTACKED ANTWERP: AN "AIR-NAVY" THAT MIGHT CLEAR THE WAY FOR A SEA FLEET.**

The recent dropping of bombs by a German dirigible on Antwerp has accentuated the interest taken, ever since the war began, in the operations of air-craft. Fortunately, the German air navy is not at present large enough to undertake an invasion on this scale, but it still possesses formidable Zeppelins capable, if unmolested, and under favourable weather conditions, of reaching England. It may be

recalled that last year there were many rumours of strange air-ships, seen flying over this country by night, and the Government passed an Act restricting the passage of unauthorised air-craft. The drawing shows a squadron of bomb-dropping air-ships attended by aeroplane scouts. Such a force might clear the way for a water-borne fleet and facilitate the landing of troops.—[Drawn by Norman Wilkinson.]



HAVOC WROUGHT BY A GERMAN ZEPPELIN-BOMB DROPPED ON TO ANTWERP: A HOUSE AND TREE DAMAGED IN THE RUE LOZANE.

Besides the loss of life among the civilian population, considerable damage to property in Antwerp was caused by the bombs dropped from the German Zeppelin. In the Rue Lozane, where the photographs reproduced on this and the opposite page were taken, three or four houses were hit, large holes were torn in the walls, and furniture was wrecked. A number of trees were also destroyed. Altogether,

nine bombs were dropped upon the city. Some of the holes made in the walls of houses were bigger than a man's head; in other cases the walls looked as if they had been spattered with rifle-fire. Damage was also done in five or six other streets. One bomb fell in the Botanic Gardens among a clump of bushes, not far from the Hospital of St. Elisabeth, making a hole in the ground about three feet deep.

*[Continued opposite.]*



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**HOLES BIGGER THAN A MAN'S HEAD: A HOUSE IN THE RUE**  
The back of the Hospital, facing on the Rue Léopold, had all its windows broken, as had numerous houses in the same street. When the wreckage of the various explosions had been cleared away the remains of the German bombs were examined, and one piece of casing was found to be over three inches thick, indicating that the bomb must have been of enormous size. The explosive used as a charge for

**LOZANE DAMAGED BY ONE OF THE GERMAN ZEPPELIN-BOMBS.**

the bombs is believed to have been picrite. The Queen of the Belgians visited in hospital those who had been injured by the explosions. It was reported that the Zeppelin which dropped the bombs had been brought down after leaving Antwerp, but this was not confirmed. Airmen have since made sorties from the city by night, carrying mitrailleuses.—[The Two Photographs by Underwood and Underwood.]



THE EFFECT OF SHELL-FIRE ON BOMBARDED CITY AND FORTRESS: BELGRADE AFTER THE ATTACK OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

It will be remembered that the declaration of war on Serbia by Austria-Hungary was the match which kindled the flame which has caused the great conflagration throughout Europe; and it is curious to note that the campaign has now been practically abandoned by the Austrians, who have restricted it to what, in view of events, they inappropriately call a "punitive expedition," so as to release troops

urgently required against Russia. Our first two illustrations give different views of the broken fortress-wall of Belgrade, showing the damage done by the Austrian bombardment, whilst the third photograph shows a huge hole in the ground, caused by a shell. The fourth illustration gives a vivid idea of the damage done to the British Embassy.—[Photographs by C.N.]



THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF OSTEND AND DISTRICT "FOR REASONS WHICH SEEM SUFFICIENT": ROYAL MARINES RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE NEAR THE TOWN.

On Thursday, August 27, Mr. Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons that "for reasons which seem sufficient to the Government and the military authorities, a strong force of British Marines has been sent to Ostend and has occupied the town and surrounding district without difficulty." The Marines, who were pouring into Ostend, after being landed from the battle-ships to which they were attached,

for over twenty-four hours, were enthusiastically received by the populace, and created a great impression as they marched to the positions allotted to them on the outskirts covering the approaches to Ostend. Our illustration shows one of the advance parties resting by the road-side in the neighbourhood of the town.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



INDIAN TROOPS TO AID THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE: LANCERS ADVANCING.

"The Government have decided that our Army in France shall be increased by two divisions and a cavalry division, besides other troops from India. The first division of these troops is now on its way." Such was Lord Kitchener's epoch-making announcement in Parliament on August 28. Lord Crewe, as Secretary of State for India, added this: "It has been deeply impressed on us from what we have



READY TO AID BRITAIN AGAINST GERMANY: INDIAN OFFICERS (AND LORD KITCHENER).

heard from India that the wonderful wave of enthusiasm and loyalty which is now passing over that country is to a great extent based upon the desire of the Indian people that Indian soldiers should stand side by side with their comrades of the British Army. . . . We feel certain that if they are called upon they will give the best possible account of themselves side by side with our British troops."—[Photos. L.N.A. & C.N.]



PREPARED TO EMULATE THE BRAVE TURCOS ON THE BATTLEFIELD: SOLDIERS OF FRANCE'S WEST AFRICAN ARMY, FROM SENEGAL.

These are types of the Colonial Army of France in Western Africa. From their stations in Senegal they can, it is said, be brought into line in Northern France within three weeks. From all accounts they vie in dash and daring with the Turcos of Algeria and Tunis, attached to the French European Army. Akin to the fighting material from which we draw our own West Indian regiments, they take to

soldiering with keen interest. France's military resources in West Africa are practically limitless, the teeming populations of the native States running into hundreds of thousands. Photographs 1, 2, and 4 show three specimen privates of the Senegalese infantry in their ordinary uniform. Photograph 3 shows a group of native *sous-officiers*. The commissioned officers are Frenchmen.



**DAMAGED BY GERMAN VANDALISM: THE CHURCH OF ST. PIERRE, LOUVAIN.**

On another page we give a general view of the old town of Louvain, which has been set on fire by the Germans, with its churches, university, and other public buildings. The beautiful church of St. Pierre, in the Late Gothic style, was begun in 1425 and finished in the early sixteenth century. In the foreground is seen the river Dyle, which flows through the town.—[*Photograph by C.N.*]



**SAID TO HAVE BEEN SPARED BY THE GERMANS: THE HÔTEL DE VILLE, LOUVAIN.**

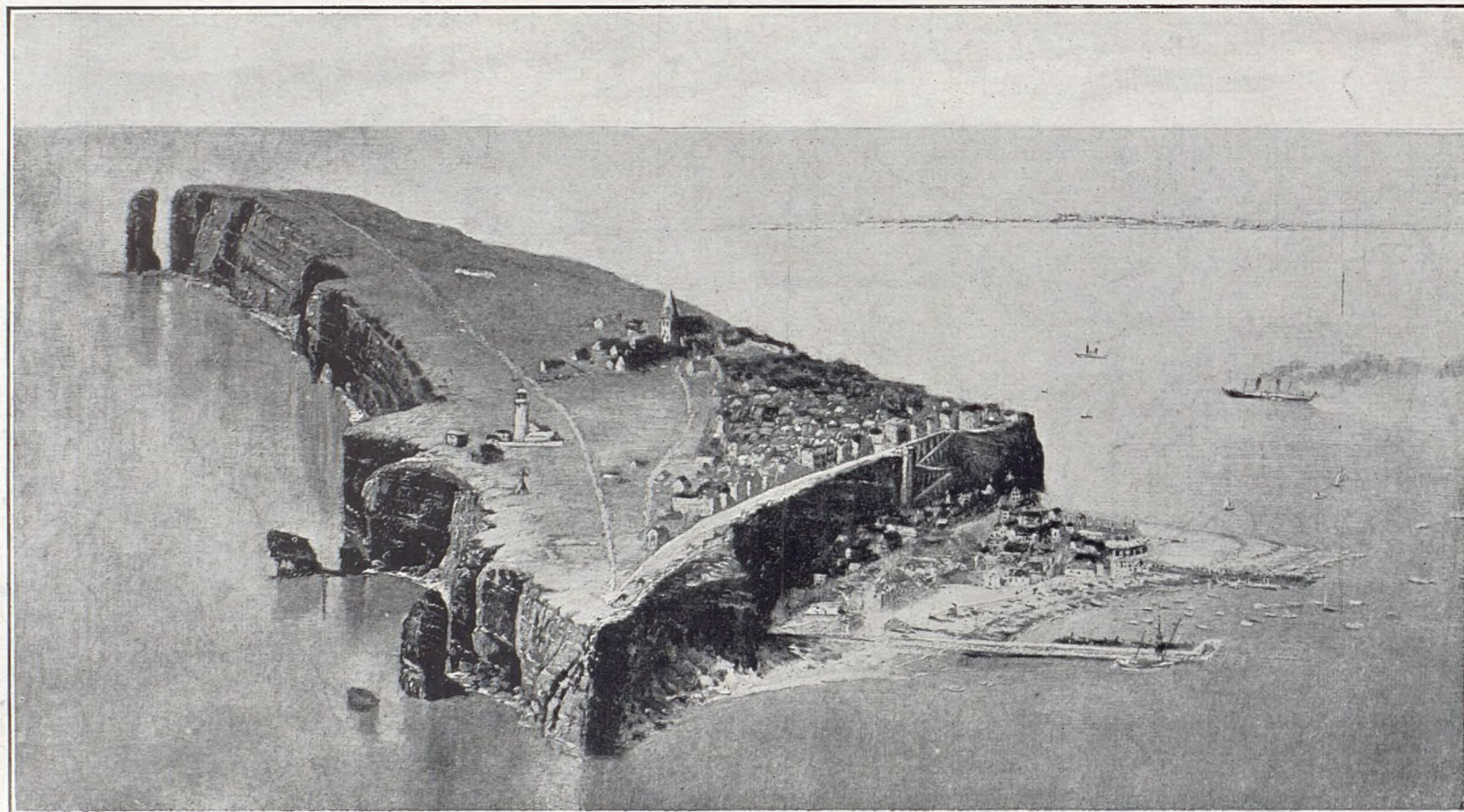
The Hôtel de Ville at Louvain is an exquisite example of Late Gothic architecture, surpassing in its beauty of design and detail, in the opinion of many, even the town-halls of Brussels, Bruges, Ghent, and Oudenarde. It was built between 1448 and 1459 by Matthew de Layens. Two Oxford undergraduates who were in Louvain say that the Germans spared this building.—[*Photograph by Mansell.*]



FRENCH SOLDIERS SALUTE A BRITISH GENERAL: COMRADES IN ARMS BEFORE A COMMON FOE.

There could hardly be a more topically interesting and telling illustration of the blood-brotherhood that at this moment so happily binds England and France together than the incident here depicted. We see the men of a French line regiment halted by the roadside saluting a British General and his Staff as they pass by on their way to their part of the Allied line at the front. The relations between the

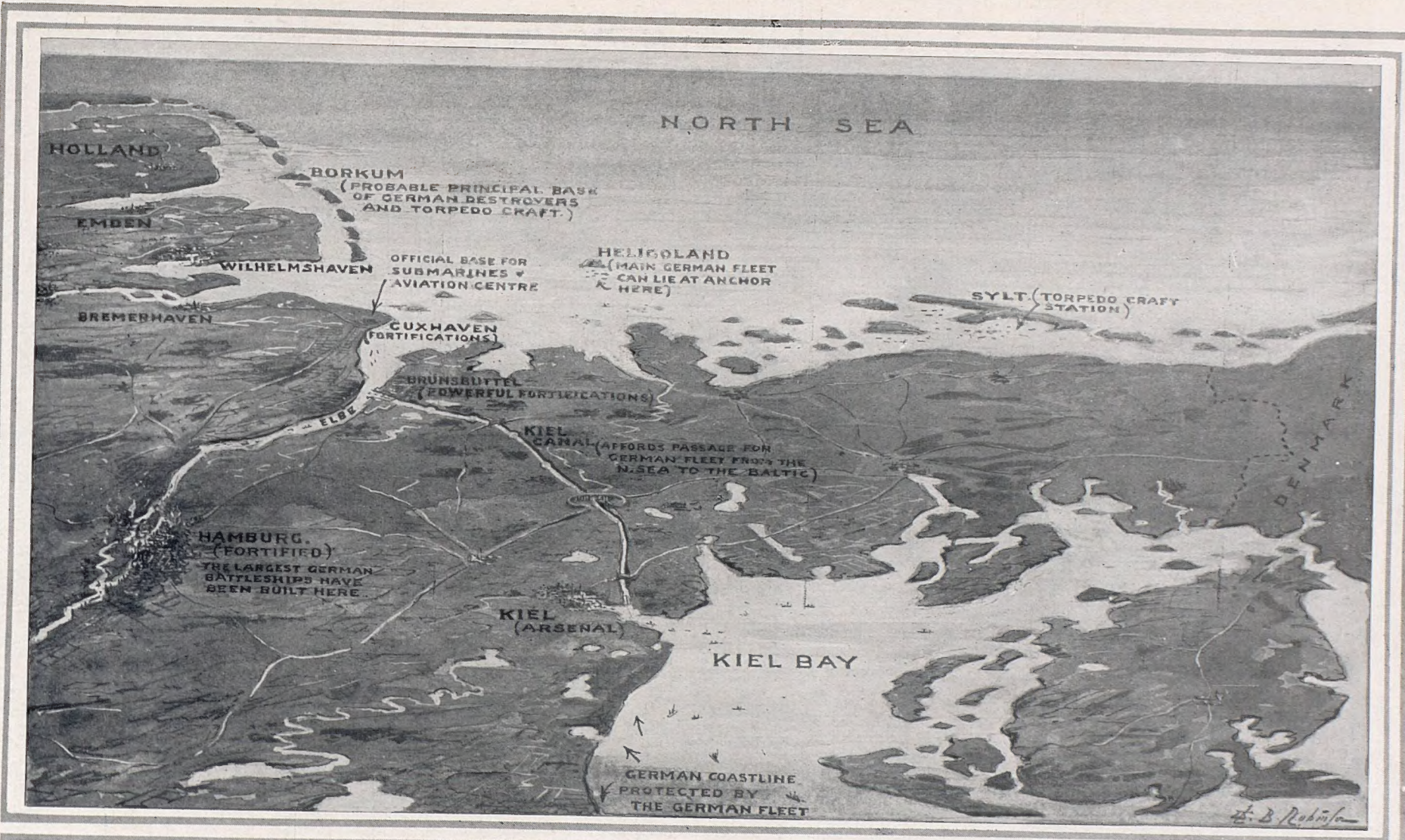
French and British armies differ from those between any other two armies in the world. We have fought against each other for hundreds of years from Crecy to Waterloo, and have learned to know and respect each other's manliest qualities. England and France, of all nations, indeed, know and understand what Mr. Newbolt has so finely called "the brotherhood that binds the brave of all the earth."



HELIGOLAND, NEAR WHICH OUR FIRST NAVAL BATTLE WAS FOUGHT: ONCE A CRUMBLING ROCK—NOW AN ISLAND OF GRANITE AND STEEL.

Heligoland, near which the first naval battle of the war was fought, is a tiny island which now forms the centre of the torpedo and submarine system of the German Navy, and is a base for destroyers and submarines. Heligoland was taken by the English in 1807, but ceded to Germany in 1890 in return for concessions in Africa. At the time it was a crumbling rock, but the Germans have since spent nearly

ten million pounds on it. Large buttresses of granite were put up to protect the cliffs, rifts and crevices were filled with ferro-concrete, groynes and breakwaters constructed, and a naval harbour built. From armoured casemates and sunken batteries the Krupp guns can sweep the sea for miles in fine weather. Our destroyers and cruisers, however, crept in through a mist.



# THE SCENE OF THE FIRST BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY OF THE GREAT WAR: THE WAR PORTS OF THE "IRON COAST."

The "Iron Coast," off which the brilliant British Light Squadron action took place on August 28, is what Germans call the stretch of seaboard from the Island of Sylt, off Holstein, to Borkum, near the Dutch frontier. The distance as the crow flies is a hundred and fifty miles, the whole extent of which is lined with heavily gunned batteries and fortified islets, with, in the forefront, Heligoland, the

immediate scene of our cruiser victory. The guns on Heligoland overlook the mine-field at the entrance to the Elbe. They were, however, unable to intervene during the British attack, owing to the morning mist which effectively covered the British ships during their attack. At Emden there are long wharves, built, it is said, to embark an army for the invasion of England.—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]



MEN OF A FORCE HURLED AGAINST THE BRITISH IN FRANCE IN DENSE MASSES: GERMAN INFANTRY IN THE FIELD.

Our illustration shows the type of German infantry which has been engaged against our troops in the great battle. It will be noticed that they are of a strong and sturdy build, well equipped, but with a field kit which is considerably less compact than our own, and must be very inconvenient to carry during a heavy or protracted action. In many cases the greater part of it is thrown away by the men directly

they attack. In the great battle against our troops dense masses of these infantrymen were hurled forward in close formation, only to be mown down, their places being taken by fresh masses, and the front reinforced again and again with fresh men as the first survivors fled to the rear. In this way, owing to the greatly superior forces of the enemy, our men were incessantly attacked by fresh troops.